Credit 2.3 Health Impacts Declaration

Glossary of terms

Biological Hazards

Any organic substance that presents a threat to the health of people or other living organisms. Biological hazards can include viruses, biological toxins, fungi, or bio-active substances etc.

Chemical Hazards

Any non-biological substance that can cause harm to life or health. Chemical hazards can be solid, liquid, or gas, and can cause harm to anyone directly exposed, usually through inhalation, ingestion, or direct contact to the skin.

Health Hazards

A health hazard is a biological, chemical, or physical factor that can have either short or long-term negative impacts on human health. This could include contaminated drinking water, exposure to toxic or carcinogenic toxins, exposure to dust or mould, exposure to viruses or contagious diseases etc.

Physical Hazards

A hazard that can cause physical harm with contact. This could include working in conditions that are too hot or too cold, vibration and noise hazards, working with explosive or flammable materials, manual handling, sharp objects, trip hazards etc.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

A safety data sheet contains comprehensive information about the properties of hazardous substances, the potential risks to health and safety, and how to manage these risks.

Guidance on using this template

This template has been developed for use by Applicants targeting Credit 2.3 Health Impacts Declaration from the SSA Certification Program. Use of the template is mandatory. If existing documentation is already in place in an organisation (for example a hazardous chemicals register), Applicants are encouraged to use this in the submission as well.

When filling out the template Applicants should ensure that all existing and potential chemical and physical health impacts have been identified and addressed. The intent of the declaration is to ensure the safety of all downstream users once the product is ready for use. Applicants are not required to address the fabrication of the product in this credit.

Supporting information should be provided justifying all claims made in the submission. Applicants should avoid using jargon, and all hazards and mitigating actions should be clearly explained in everyday language. Text boxes have been provided to allow for clear and detailed explanations to be provided for all required safeguards. Please note that known hazards must be addressed, even if these have not been included in the SDS (if available).

General Information

Applicant Name: **Crisp Bros & Haywards Pty Ltd**

Targeting Level 2B ☒ **Targeting Level 3** ☐

Product Name: Structural Steel Fabrication

Description of product:

Fabrication of Structural Steel for infrastructure and construction projects.

Submission Requirements

Lifecycle phases to be assessed

Please assess and identify physical and chemical hazards of your product in each of the following lifecycle phases in the Physical Health Impacts and Chemical Health Impacts tables below:

- Transport
- Installation
- Use and maintenance
- End of life

Safety Data Sheet

Is a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) available for the product?

☐ Yes – a copy has been attached to the submission and all hazards and risks have been clearly explained

☒ No – If an SDS cannot be provided Applicants must clearly describe any identified hazards and how these have been addressed.

Ensure all hazards and risks have been clearly described

Transport Hazards: While transporting fabricated structural steel, there can be various hazards associated with unsecured loads, unstable loads, slips, trips and falls while loading and unloading, impacts and collisions and falling objects. There is also the Chain of Responsibility that needs to be considered with road traffic hazards and fatigue management.

Installation Hazards: When installation is being undertaken, there can be hazards associated with working at heights, manual handling, crush injuries, noise, impacts from moving objects, use of heavy machinery and powered mobile plant.

Fire Hazards: Although steel is not considered a combustible material by the Australian Steel Institute, if a fire were to occur, the structural integrity of the actual structure is the wider hazard and should be considered. There is also a fire hazard dependant on the types of surface coatings and at various fit out stages. This risk can be reduced by applying fire-resistant coatings or following strict fire safety protocols.

Maintenance Hazards: After the installation of the structure, regular maintenance is required to ensure it meets its intended life cycle. The processes that are involved may produce various hazards when works are carried out on different corrosion protection systems. This can involve welding, grinding and painting that can produce hazardous fumes, dust and noise.

Structural Hazards: Structural steel is subject to oxidisation and can corrode or degrade overtime. If it is not cared for properly, this can cause hazards associated with corrosion and degradation, leading to possible structural failure which can pose a direct hazard to property and personnel.

Environmental Hazards: When fabricating structural steel, there can be environmental hazards such as airborne contaminants, waste products and noise.

Physical Health Impacts

Disclose all identified physical health impacts for the relevant lifecycle phases, an example is provided below:

Health Impact Identified	Method of Identification	Relevant Safeguards	Transport	Installation	Use and Maintenance	End of life
Transport Hazards	Transport management	Chain of Responsibility, NHVR compliance	✓			
Installation Hazards	Onsite risk assessments, Safe Work Method Statements, Safe Work Procedures, licences and qualifications	Contractor Safety Management System, Training Register and use of mandatory site Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)		✓	✓	
Fire Hazards	Design specifications, site fire/emergency management plan	Use of intumescent coatings maybe specified to be applied to the finished product		✓	✓	

Maintenance Hazards	Operation and maintenance manuals/guidelines	Use of appropriate PPE including but not limited to respiratory equipment, eye and hearing protection			✓	
Structural Hazards	Ongoing inspections and regular maintenance to detect and address any indications of corrosion	Adherence to the specifications for application of corrosion protection systems. Ongoing maintenance of these systems including cleaning, repairs and replacement if required			✓	
Environmental Hazards	Adhere to EPA and RAWR rules and regulations	Reduce air emissions and re-use and recycle steel where possible				✓

Additional information:

Supporting documentation

Please list documentation to support the above statements and upload the evidence in your audit record.

Supporting Documentation *Name of document and location in submission*	**Reference** *Page no. or section of supporting document*	**Description of Evidence**
Transport Hazards	Chain of Responsibility	https://www.ntc.gov.au/laws-and-regulations/heavy-vehicle-national-law https://www.nhvr.gov.au/safety-accreditation-compliance/chain-of-responsibility
Installation Hazards	3D Safety's workforce management application	https://www.3dsafety.com.au/
Structural Hazards	ISO 12944 AS 5131 AS 4100 AS 5100	ISO 12944-5:2019 - Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems AS/NZS 5131:2016 Structural steelwork - Fabrication and erection AS 4100:2020 - Steel structures AS 5100:2017 - Bridge design
Fire Hazards	Intumescent coatings	AS/NZS 5131:2016 Structural steelwork - Fabrication and erection AS 4100:2020 - Steel structures https://www.international-pc.com/en/products/interchar-1160?page=1#tds
Maintenance Hazards	AS 2312 Maintaining painted steel	AS 2312.1:2014 - Guide to the protection of structural steel against atmospheric corrosion by the use of protective coatings, Part 1: Paint coatings
Environmental Hazards	EPA & RAWR	https://epa.tas.gov.au/ https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2020A00119/latest/text

Chemical Health Impacts

Disclose all identified chemical health impacts for the relevant lifecycle phases:

Health Impact Identified	Method Of Identification	Relevant Safeguards	Transport	Installation	Use and Maintenance	End of life
Respiratory and skin hazards from paint systems	SDS for all products used	Adequate ventilation and appropriate PPE (masks) are required for anyone handling the product		✓	✓	
Airborne contaminate hazards from welding processes	SDS for welding wires used and relevant SWA Codes of Practice	Adequate ventilation and use of extraction systems and appropriate PAPR welding protection		✓	✓	

Additional information:

Supporting documentation

Please list documentation to support the above statements and upload the evidence in your audit record.

Supporting Documentation *Name of document and location in submission.*	Reference *Page no. or section of supporting document.*	Description of Evidence
Paint Hazards	Interplus 1180	https://www.international-pc.com/en/products/interplus-1180
Paint Hazards	Interzinc 5285	https://www.international-pc.com/en/products/interzinc-5285
Paint Hazards	Interthane 4379	https://www.international-pc.com/en/products/interthane-4379
Welding Hazards	Lincolnweld L-61	https://www.csinfosafe.com/CSIAU/SDSIndex.aspx?flag=init

Version control

Version	Document Name	Date	Changes	Author	Reviewer
1	Health Impacts Declaration	13/12/22	For use	KJ	JB
1.1	Health Impacts Declaration	17/11/23	Allowed permissions to edit all relevant areas	JB	nil
1.2	Health Impacts Declaration	22/11/23	Resized text boxes to fit text	JB	nil
1.3	Health Impacts Declaration	01/08/24	Revised permissions to edit relevant areas & formatting amendments	MC	nil